

THE SENTINEL

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Friday, October 3, 1890.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State Ticket.
For Supreme Judge,
ALEXANDER W. MULLINS.
For Railroad Commissioner,
JAMES McKEITHEN.
For Superintendent of Public Schools,
FRANK P. SEVER.

Congressional Ticket.
For Congress,
NICHOLAS FORD.

County Ticket.
For Representative,
EDGAR J. KELLOGG.
For Judge at Large,
DAVID A. YOUNG.
For County Clerk,
ROBERT S. MEYER.
For Recorder,
JAMES F. KELLOGG.
For Circuit Clerk,
GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.
For Probate Judge,
SAMUEL F. O'FALLON.
For Treasurer,
FRANK L. ZELLER.
For Collector,
GEORGE H. ALLEN.
For Assessor,
ALBERT G. WEBER.
For Sheriff,
WILLIAM H. FRAME.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
JOHN KENNISH.
For Judge—First District,
ARTHUR W. VAN CAMP.
For Judge—Second District,
HENDERSON L. WARD.
For Coroner,
DR. A. GOSLIN.

The Republicans of the St. Joseph district acted with rare good sense and judgment in nominating Hon. Nicholas Ford for Congress. Mr. Ford was in Congress several years ago, and made a most useful member. His wonderful campaign for Governor is still fresh in the minds of the people of the whole State. Take him for all in all, he is one of the best candidates of the Republican party in the West.—Globe Democrat.

The Age of Steel gives the length of the Nicaragua canal as 109 miles from port to port. The rivers leading to the east and west coasts are utilized by dredging and draining, and lake Nicaragua furnishes 111 miles of navigation without cost. A number of locks are made use of to overcome inland elevations. But few Americans realize that our government will soon control one of the most important ship channels in the world.

Dr. Tunc, an Austrian physician, asserts that the virus deposited by bees when stinging is an antidote for rheumatism. That's why a man loses consciousness of pain from "rheumatism" when one of these little fellows strikes him. The "antidote" works quite suddenly and the way the afflicted one limbers up is wonderful. A sanitarian designed on this principle to go with a needle patch is said to be a complete rig.

Cheap goods mean cheap labor. Cheap manufactured articles mean cheap farm products. The farmers and laborers of this country do not need cheap goods as much as they need a good demand and fair prices for their products and their labor. When everything is cheap things are hard, money is scarce, poverty prevails and those who work for a living are reduced to want. We are in favor of increasing the price of labor and its products instead of increasing the purchasing power of the rich man's dollars.

Nick Ford's nomination in the Fourth District will keep him in the saddle until the day of election. While Ford never ran in the district as at present constituted, he carried Buchanan county both times he ran for Congress, and was elected. Should he do this the next time his election is assured. In 1888 the Democratic majority in the district on the Cleveland vote was less than 1,000. To this Buchanan county contributed 1,257. Not only this, the Republican vote of the district is on the increase since the death of Col. Barnes.—Rock Port Journal.

The Helena, Montana, Journal puts Democratic pretense and Republican legislation side by side like this:

BAR SILVER,
33 cents
UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

BAR SILVER,
\$1.19
UNDER REPUBLICAN BILL.

The September report of the Secretary of Agriculture contains a large amount of valuable information about some of the South American countries, which, if possible to place in the hands of all, would correct many erroneous impressions that now exist in regard to that country. One item we may give by way of illustration: The total exports from Venezuela to the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, amounted to \$2,392,523. Of this amount, which embraced coffee, hides, cocoa, rubber, drugs and dyes, minerals, etc., only \$680 were dutiable. On the other hand our exports to the same country for the same period amounted to \$3,919,695. The greater part of what we buy of Venezuela pays an export duty there and nearly all we sell there is imported duty. Reciprocity would seem to be very desirable, especially as what is true of Venezuela is also true of the other South American countries.

Agricultural Statistics.

The Journal of the day when consumption will overtake production of the farms as the establishment of the tin industry and the best sugar industry in the northwest. If a new tariff on tin ware and the retention of the tariff on sugar will help these immensely important enterprises, and it is pretty certain that they will, the farmers of Nebraska ought to have sense enough to insist on the need of protection. The protection that farmers need is not a tariff on their own products of which there is a present surplus, so much as a tariff on the products of their customers which will give them a market and wipe out their surplus product that so materially reduces the value of their labor.—Nebraska Journal.

The communistic doctrine of these mischievous makers is not new by any means, but was advocated four thousand years ago in Persia, and two thousand years ago in Rome and its Italian dependencies. Carried, as they were occasionally, into practice they simply ended in rapine and bloodshed and not a human being was ever benefited except the criminal and vicious to whom any turbulence was an opportunity for robbery, and any misfortune to the country a windfall because it gave them a chance to get something for nothing.

The intelligent farmer if he pays strict attention to the ravages of these social lunatics will see at once that the key note of their song is confiscation of landed property. The values of every thing beside land are precarious and liable to unsettlement by industrial disturbances and law defying combinations. An organization with the despotic and secret system of the Knights of Labor can by a simple scratch of a pen destroy the income of a widow or an orphan, whose heritage is in railroad stocks and bonds and defer the dividend on which they rely for their subsistence. An over production of any article of commerce may beggar thousands of people who have ventured their capital in manufacturing or commercial enterprises. All wealth not based on land has a fragile tenure and the multiplicity of wrecks along the stream of human enterprise are forever warning humanity that capital not in land can disappear in the twinkling of an eye.

The farmer may not have the hope of sudden gain to buy him up, but he has a certainty in his exemption against sudden poverty and dependence, providing he is true to himself and faithful to his own interests, to nerve his arm and fortify his heart.

So every man who attempts to call in question the right of a man who has inherited or purchased or homesteaded a piece of land and made it a home and a bulwark by his industry for the sure support of his wife and little ones, to enjoy the fruit of his good fortune or his industry, is the arch enemy of the farmer who owns his farm and nothing is more indicative of ignorance and stupidity than for the farmer to be also to lead an ear to Henry George and the "free land" agitators and anarchists.

Probably not one in a thousand of the McKeanites and Kems who, under the pretense of being farmers themselves, are preaching the doctrine of socialism, would ever make a living on a farm with their own hands if they were given their choice of the farms in the country, or would fail to get head over ears in debt and mortgages wherever you should start them in business with a "free farm" that somebody else had been robbed of to give them their "chance."

The Journal has in previous articles shown to the satisfaction of any reasonable thinking man that the only legislation that has temporarily depressed agriculture and the price of farm products in this country since '61 was the homestead law that threw open the boundless prairies of the west to every citizen who wanted a farm and could raise a few dollars to build a house on and stock it, and the subsidy to the Pacific railroads without which the homestead would have been impossible except on the smallest scale.

If the farmers of Nebraska condemn the ladder by which they climbed to land proprietorship, well and good. But where would the most of them be had there been no such ladder?

The time is rapidly approaching when the wisdom of the Republican party in opening the west to rapid settlement will be vindicated, and it will be apparent that our great national growth could not have been secured without such legislation.

That for about fifteen years this great rush of poor men to take homesteads in the fertile west was to be detrimental to the men who owned the farms in 1870, could have been easily predicted by the thoughtful student. It destroyed for a season the equilibrium that tends to establish itself in every community by a division of labor and a diversity of pursuits so that the several classes or professions or trades would be numerous enough to consume the products or employ the services of all and keep things even.

Notwithstanding the brakes that the Republican party put on the consequences of the rapid settlement of the west by imposing tariffs on importations of manufacturers, and which did great good by inviting a large immigration of skilled laborers to do something else beside cultivate the soil, and thus make a market for the farmers of the east and west at home, the free land was so inviting that the farmers increased more rapidly than the workshops and the "surplus" of grains and meats became large enough to knock the bottom out of prices.

The demoralization of silver came in a critical time to assist materially in the demoralization of values, and as it will be the values of what farmers bought as well as of what they sold it did not weigh any heavier on the farmer than on other non-money loaning classes of laborers.

The Republican party has remedied that. Now all that remains is for the farmer west and east to wait for the speedy restoration of the equilibrium between the farming and the non-farming classes which approaches even more rapidly than did the disturbance of the '70s and '80s.

To "reform the tariff" by wiping it out and making it difficult or impossible to increase our manufacturing and mining industries at a profit, and stopping the increase in the non-farming population, is a brake on the agricultural west that no intelligent farmer will think of applying just now. When there is a glut of non-farming labor it will be time to think of discouraging the non-farming industries by reducing the wages of non-farming laborers to the level of the pay of labor in the old world.

There is nothing that will so materially hasten the day when consumption will overtake production of the farms as the establishment of the tin industry and the best sugar industry in the northwest. If a new tariff on tin ware and the retention of the tariff on sugar will help these immensely important enterprises, and it is pretty certain that they will, the farmers of Nebraska ought to have sense enough to insist on the need of protection. The protection that farmers need is not a tariff on their own products of which there is a present surplus, so much as a tariff on the products of their customers which will give them a market and wipe out their surplus product that so materially reduces the value of their labor.—Nebraska Journal.

Tariff Facts for Farmers.

Just now the farmer is singled out from the great body politic for the especial solicitude of the free trade advocates. Ignoring the fact that a policy which makes possible the creation of national wealth must insure to the public advantage, even though but a portion of the population may be engaged in the process of transformation, the indistinguishable free trade advocates seek to have the farmer believe that it is not he but the manufacturer alone who is advantaged by protection to domestic industries. This is no nearer true than would be the contention that the summer rain can bring no benefit to the manufacturer or professional man, because they have no growing crops to be invigorated; which is to deny that what brings wealth and benefit to any single class of the community is a public advantage.

But as a matter of fact the business of the farmer is by no means so independent of foreign competition as his whilom free trade friends would have him believe. American agriculture is quite as much in need of direct protection as the industries of American manufacturing, and it is for this reason that the farmer's interests were kept so constantly in view in the preparation of both the existing and the proposed tariff legislation. More than one-sixth of the \$745,131,552 worth of imports during the fiscal year 1889 was made up from commodities coming in immediate competition with the products of American farms, viz:

Animals and meats.....	\$11,010,498
Cotton.....	1,194,749
Dairy products.....	1,549,423
Fruit, other than tropical.....	8,791,272
Flax seed.....	3,541,085
Grain, hay, hops, etc.....	2,522,912
Grains, other than wheat.....	3,347,327
Skirts, other than furs.....	25,127,750
Tobacco.....	10,928,226
Wools.....	17,574,335
Woolen manufactures.....	24,048,473
Vegetables.....	3,457,301
Miscellaneous.....	5,151,559
Total.....	\$125,822,118

This excludes sugar, spices, raw silk, dyes, wines and numerous articles, of which many are grown in the United States, and all required for domestic consumption could be grown here as well as elsewhere if it were not for the necessarily higher prices our farmers are compelled to pay for labor. In fact, under the heading of "commodities which might be termed products of agriculture," the Treasury Department has classed over forty-seven per cent. of all imports of merchandise. And yet in the face of these incontrovertible statistics Golden Club agitators have the audacity to retort the fallacy that the farmer's interests would be best promoted by free foreign trade.

This anti-lottery bill having now passed both houses of Congress, only awaits the signature of the president to become a law, and there is not likely to be any unnecessary delay on that account. The postal authorities are prepared to enforce it vigorously. The bill gives greater power to the postmaster general, and after it becomes a law it will be very dangerous for any person to meddle with lottery tickets. It forbids the carrying in the mail or delivery at or through any postoffice, or by any mail carrier, of any letter, postal card or circular concerning any lottery, or any list of drawings of the same, or any lottery ticket or part thereof, or any check, draft, bill, money, postal note or money order for the purchase of any ticket. It forbids, carrying any newspaper, circular, pamphlet or publication of any kind containing any advertisement of any lottery, or containing any list of prizes of any such lottery. It forbids any person from depositing or causing to be deposited or knowingly sending or causing to be sent by any such matter by mail. It provides that preceding for violation of this law may be instituted either in the district at which the mailing was done, or at the place to which it is carried by mail for delivery to the person addressed. It provides for preventing the delivery of mail containing registered funds or money order addressed to lottery companies or to their agents.

The Holt county farmers have nothing to complain of in this year of our Lord 1890. A truly beneficent providence has been more liberal with them than with the husbands of many of the portions of our great state through which we have recently traveled. In many places corn is almost totally ruined and fall pasture is a thing as yet unknown. In others the hay crop was almost a total failure, and in almost every county we have visited there has been more or less cause for complaint. Again we say the Holt county farmers have great cause for congratulating themselves upon the success of the year. The true some things are not as abundant as we would have them, but in the main our county is reaping in peace and plenty, and the hard working farmers have no trouble in realizing a fair price for the products of his soil. Come to Holt to live.

Empire. This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and out the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Euphony. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle by King & Proust's Druggist.

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Mossbacks Must Go.

Mrs. Halsted, replying to a statement of Major Jones in the St. Louis Republic, writes with a vigorous pen when he says: "There is no danger that Missouri Democrats will go back on Mr. Bland. He stands forth just now as the representative of the most foolish fanaticism about money that may be found in the world, and the Missouri Democrats have not heard since the beginning of the war of any form of repudiating public and private obligations that they have not been for it. What they desire to do is to cheapen the dollar and degrade the public credit as much as possible. What they mean in Missouri when they attack Wall Street is to assail the agencies of modern civilization. They have not wholly emerged from the shades of barbarism. They still cling to the blessed doctrines of the Confederate constitution about the tariff, and believe in running the United States government into greenbacks, as the Confederate government ran into greenbacks. If they could they would reach the bestitude of confederacy in finance, so that four would cost \$2,000. If Mr. Bland of Missouri had in his composition any chance of statesmanship when the Sherman Jones silver settlement came up he would have seen the certainty of its passage and usefulness, and he might have saved his party from the capital blunder of opposing it. But there was not inflation or repudiation in it, and therefore, Missouri was against it; and Mr. Bland was a representative man."

Mr. Halsted talks as one thoroughly familiar with Missouri mossbackism and its disastrous and paralyzing effects. He has sized up the conditions with an unerring eye. The vicious prejudices, have brought dishonor upon the state, and have made it a by-word throughout the nation. Corrupt and unseemly legislation, dishonest officials and a rotten policy bred of stupidity and selfishness—all these things are rightly charged against the Democratic party. Missouri has been in the hands of the Democrats. They have debauched her and ruined their country. Missouri is awakening. The party of civilization, of progress, of enlightenment is coming to the front. Repudiating the teacher, he sweeping away the mold, the moss, the dust and the cobwebs which have been nourished and cared by the Democratic party during its long reign, and the light of to-day is pouring upon the dark places. Mossbackism cannot stand before Republicanism. Dishonesty quails before honesty. Ignorance grovels before enlightenment and is being lifted up by intelligence. Progressive Republicanism is leavening the whole state and its redemption at the hands of the Republican party is as certain as the Republican party saved the nation.

Nor is the redemption far away. Shoulders to shoulders the Missouri Republicans are battling and already they see the dawn of victory before them.

Stands for the West.

The Republican party stood for the west when it passed the homestead law. It stood for the west when it helped to keep slavery out of the territories of the west. It stood for the west when it was fighting to prevent the dismemberment of the union. It has stood for the west during the whole history of the country since the war, for at every moment during that time Democratic control of the government simply meant the restoration of the hostile bigotry and tyranny of southern "sectionalism."

And the Republican party stands now just where it has stood—"for the west and the northwest"—just as the Democratic party stands for the supremacy of the solid south against the west and the northwest. The Republican party thus stands by virtue, for one third of its having defeated that enemy of silver, Grover Cleveland for the presidency. It stands for the west and northwest by virtue of its having promptly provided for a vast increase of the use of silver as money.

And especially does the Republican party stand for the west and northwest because it defeats the Democratic purpose of giving to foreign countries in indiscriminate possession of the American market, and overcomes the democratic opposition to the policy of opening up advantageous foreign markets to western meats, flour and other food products. The Republican party has pursued a policy for a third of a century whereby it has been developed into the most powerful section of the country and all these years it has battled and defeated every Democratic effort to cripple the west and to subordinate it to the interests of the solid south.

In short, the Republican party stands for the west and northwest simply because it stands against their hereditary and worst enemy, the Democratic party.—St. Louis Journal.

Republicans have excellent grounds for asking the people of the country to continue them in control of the House of Representatives. See the important measures which the House has passed at this session; the tariff bill, the silver bill, the Federal Election bill, the National Bankruptcy bill, the bill relieving the Supreme Court, the original package bill, the meat inspection bill, the Agricultural relief bill, the bill against adulterated food, the anti trust bill, the public lands bill, and hundreds of minor bills. As soon as the Republicans obtained control of the House the prosperity of the country began to increase, and so it will continue to do as long as they retain that control. These are facts that should not be forgotten.

Mr. R. P. C. Wilson has wisely reviewed his speech on the Clayton-Brewerridge contest, and some of his most objectionable remarks do not appear in the Congressional Record. But he would have displayed more good sense by revising the speech before delivering it, or by not delivering it at all. The Record should be a report of what members say, not what on second thoughts they think they ought to have said.

In Harper's Weekly published September 21st is an interesting article on "The Boston Park and Parkway System," by Clarence Pollen, illustrated by Childre Hassam and E. H. Farrett.

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NOTICE

BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, at Oregon, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1890,

between the hours of one and three P.M. of said day, let to public auction to the highest bidder the contract for building one embankment bridge, thirty-one feet in length, the court reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

This 10th day of September, 1890.

W. M. MORRIS,
Road Commissioner, Holt Co., Mo.



FLORAL GUIDE.

The Pioneer Floral Guide of America, contains complete list of Vegetables, Flowers, Fruits, and Seeds, with prices and directions for planting. It is a valuable reference for all who are engaged in horticulture. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price. JAMES VICK, KEESWATER, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

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Trustee's Sale. Whereas, Mary A. Bland, by her certain deed and deed, dated the 14th day of February, 1889, and recorded in the recorder's office of Holt County, Missouri, on the 15th day of February, 1889, the then acting sheriff of Holt County, Missouri, might execute the following described real estate, to-wit: The legal holder of said note, and in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust, the undersigned sheriff of Holt County, Missouri, and as such trustee, will on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29th, 1890, between the hours of one o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Oregon, in Holt County, Missouri, proceed to sell at public sale, the real estate as may be sold under said note, interest and costs of this proceeding, the sale to be at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

W. H. FRANK,
Sheriff of Holt County, Mo.

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